Unit 2 Vocabulary

Oral tradition: the passing of history’s beliefs or customs

Artifact: an object made by someone in the past

Primary source:  first-hand artifact or source

Secondary source: record based on the primary source

Timeline: a line with marks that show when particular events happened in the past

chronology: the order in which a series of events happened.

era: a period of time that is associated with a particular quality, event, person, etc.

prehistoric: the period before written records

millennium: a period of 1,000 years

century: a period of 100 years

decade: a period of 10 years

Mya- million years ago

Bya- billion years ago

B.C.: before Christ; used to refer to the years that came before the birth of Jesus Christ

B.C.E.: before the Common Era; used to refer to the years that came before the birth of Jesus Christ; B.C.E. is now often used instead of B.C., especially in scientific writing

A.D.: refers to the years following the birth of Christ; A.D. stands for the Latin phrase Anno Domini, which means “in the year of the Lord”

C.E.: Common Era; refers to the years that come after the birth of Jesus Christ; C.E. has the same meaning as A.D.; C.E. is now often used instead of A.D., especially in scientific writing – circa: about or around; abbreviation c. or ca.

Hominids: humans and their pre-human ancestors

* Hominids evolved into modern human beings

Claim: a statement saying that something is true

Reasoning: the process of thinking in a logical way to form a conclusion or judgement

Evidence: something that can be used as proof

Archeology-the study of the remains of past cultures

Excavate- to dig or to scoop out earth

Tools-

Neolithic revolution

Hunter gatherer- a person of the Old Stone Age who met needs by hunting animals and gathering plants

Nomadic

Otzi

Lucy

Fossils

Surveying

Stone Age

Agriculture